



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 6, 1958

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

TRADE FAIRS

Uncle Sam is going to the fair in a big way. Our government and United States businessmen are cooperating to show American-made products in a number of international trade fairs this year. The nation's products have already been displayed in Turkey and Yugoslavia, and they will soon be exhibited in Tunisia and Iraq.

Since 1954, more than 54,000,000 persons have seen American exhibits at fairs in 27 countries, including some behind the Iron Curtain.

EXCHANGING EXHIBITS

Speaking of international exhibits, the United States and Russia have agreed on an exchange of displays showing their scientific, technical, and cultural accomplishments. A Soviet exhibit will take place in New York City next June, and an American display will be staged in Moscow the following month.

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Just about a year from now, a caravan of motor vehicles will form in Panama, and drive 3,200 miles to Laredo, Texas. The caravan will open the long-dreamed-of Pan American Highway which will eventually link the 2 continents of the Western Hemisphere. At present, there are still sizable gaps in the Highway, but new construction is gradually eliminating these.

OVERLAND MAIL FETE

A caravan of a different kind is scheduled to pull into San Francisco on Friday, October 10. An old highway post office truck will head the group of vehicles which left Tipton, Missouri, September 16 to mark the centennial of the Butterfield Overland Mail.

The caravan has been following the old Overland Mail stage route as closely as possible, going through Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. When the procession reaches San Francisco, the U. S. Post Office will put a special commemorative Overland Mail stamp on sale.

CHILE'S NEW PRESIDENT

Chile's President-elect Jorge Alessandri has promised quick action to curb his country's serious inflation and poor business conditions. The high cost of living is causing much hardship for the people of that land. Alessandri, the 62-year-old son of a Chilean President, is to take office for a 6-year term November 4.

VOTES FOR TEEN-AGERS

From now on, teen-agers of the Union of South Africa will have the right to vote in elections. The minimum voting age in that country was recently lowered from 21 to 18.



HINDU TEACHER in India with student in class of a public high school. Education is progressing in a land where barely a fifth of the people can read or write. Pakistan also has great numbers of people who've had no schooling.

South Asian Neighbors

Recent Move by India and Pakistan to Patch Up Differences Is Viewed with Satisfaction by U. S. Officials

THIS fall, officials of India and Pakistan are buckling down to the task of settling several long-standing boundary disputes between their countries.

Spurring on their assistants are Prime Minister Firoz Khan Noon of Pakistan and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. They recently held cordial talks in the Indian capital of New Delhi, and agreed to exchange several pieces of land to straighten out the borders of India and East Pakistan.

U. S. officials are pleased over this development. India and Pakistan are the most important nations of southern Asia. We have been helping strengthen them, but their suspicion of each other has hampered our efforts. The more friendly spirit now apparent may be a giant step toward advancing democracy in that part of the world.

Of course, many other disagreements will have to be tackled. For example, both nations continue to lay claim to the northern state of Kashmir. There are disputes over river waters needed for irrigation. But, as one observer put it after the Prime Ministers met, "The important thing is not the length of the stride but the direction in which the Prime Ministers are moving."

Let us look at these 2 Asian countries whose leaders are striving for friendlier relations.

Struggling nations. The Republics of India and Pakistan share the big triangular region that slopes southward from the towering peaks of central Asia. Both nations came into ex-

istence in 1947 when the British withdrew from the area.

Each of the republics is a thickly settled, underdeveloped nation. Occupying 1,175,000 square miles, India is about $\frac{2}{5}$ the size of the United States. Its population of some 385,000,000 is more than twice that of our country.

Pakistan is about $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of India. Its area of 365,000 square miles makes it a bit smaller than Texas and New Mexico combined. In its 2 parts—separated by almost 1,000 miles of Indian territory—live about 84,000,000 people.

Most Indians follow the Hindu faith; most of the people of Pakistan are Moslems. These religious differences were the determining factor in setting the boundaries of the 2 countries.

Small-scale farming has for centuries been the major occupation. The soil is generally fertile, but in many places it is "worn out" through years of crop-growing without adequate fertilization.

India claims extensive resources, though they are largely undeveloped. There are huge deposits of coal and big supplies of iron, copper, bauxite, and other minerals. Sizable forests exist, and rivers, if harnessed, could furnish abundant electric power.

Pakistan has many of the same minerals found in India, but in smaller quantities. Production of oil and natural gas is on the rise.

Both countries are counting on their

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Supreme Court Role Examined

High Tribunal Begins Regular Annual Session in Midst Of Big Controversy

THE U. S. Supreme Court convenes in Washington, D. C., at noon today—October 6. This 9-man judicial body has held some *special* meetings in recent weeks to deal with the school-integration problem, but today it begins a *regular* annual session which will continue until late spring or early summer.

Between now and adjournment time, the nation's highest Court will probably handle about 1,800 criminal cases and other legal disputes—all of them involving federal laws or the U. S. Constitution. But this doesn't mean that every case which deals with such matters will go to the Supreme Court. Lower tribunals sift through thousands of lawsuits, and—in general—only the toughest issues eventually reach America's top-ranking justices.

Legal controversies can go to these 9 justices from *state* as well as from *federal* courts, if they concern the national Constitution or acts of Congress.

As to the federal court system alone, it can be described as a pyramid. At the base are more than 80 U. S. *district courts*, distributed throughout the country. They usually hold the first trials in legal disputes and criminal cases arising primarily under federal law. Many such cases go no further than the district courts.

Higher on the pyramid are 11 U. S. *courts of appeals*. After a case has gone through a district court, the losing party may ask a court of appeals to decide whether or not the lower tribunal handled it properly.

Cases that involve particularly difficult issues may finally be reviewed by the Supreme Court, at the top of the judicial pyramid.

There are exceptions to this general procedure. For example, certain legal conflicts—such as those arising between states—are taken directly to the Supreme Court and are not handled by any lower judicial bodies.

An outstanding point to remember, though, is that the Supreme Court spends most of its time re-examining cases that have previously been tried in other tribunals, either state or federal.

When the high Court is asked to review a case, it may decide—after a preliminary study—that no new legal questions are involved, and that the whole matter was adequately handled at lower levels. So it refuses to take up the issue in further detail. Most of the disputes that come before the Supreme Court are eliminated in this way.

Our top judges reserve the bulk of

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Supreme Court

(Concluded from page 1)

their time, during each session, for detailed study of about 150 cases which bring up unsettled points of law. The Court holds formal hearings on these cases. Then, in deciding them, it seeks to establish rules that lower courts can follow when handling similar questions in the future.

Extensive powers. On issues that are accepted for full consideration, the Court can take sweeping action. For instance, it can overturn, by majority vote, the decisions of lower courts.

Sometimes, moreover, the justices will examine a state or federal law under which a case has arisen, and will declare by majority vote that this measure violates our federal Constitution. In such an event, the law is

A federal law, enacted 5 years ago, was intended to settle a quarrel over the possession of rich oil deposits located beneath our coastal waters. It gave the states (as against the U. S. government) undisputed possession of such deposits as lie within their seaward boundaries.

Now there is disagreement—between our national government and several states—on how far out to sea the boundaries extend. The Supreme Court is being asked to rule on this difficult question.

Nation-wide controversy centers upon the Court as it meets to deal with these and hundreds of other issues. There are several reasons why the high tribunal—during the last few years—has been stirring up a great deal more debate than usual. One, of course, is its stand against public school segregation, a subject which the AMERICAN OBSERVER dis-

field. Because of a 1957 decision, U. S. attorneys must now build far stronger cases than were previously thought necessary, if they want to convict anybody of seeking to overthrow our government through force and violence.

Another 1957 decision has made it more difficult for federal police to obtain confessions from suspected criminals, and to use such confessions as evidence in court.

Are these decisions and trends harmful, or are they—in general—beneficial? That is the sharply disputed question.

Strong criticism of the high U. S. judicial body was voiced at a recent Los Angeles meeting of chief justices from the various state supreme courts. Thirty-six of these judges voted to adopt a report which accused the federal tribunal of acting unwisely in many respects. Those who look favor-

ous policy—one which shows that the Supreme Court, with its present membership, is extremely reckless and irresponsible."

Defenders of the high judicial body reply as follows:

"It is true that Supreme Court members are influenced by their personal attitudes and backgrounds. No one can avoid such influence. But no group is freer from outside pressures than are the members of this Court, and so they are in a better position than anyone else to interpret the actual meaning of the Constitution without prejudice or emotion.

"As to the charge that the Supreme Court is letting our federal government seize too much power from the states, we are—after all—one nation. As the country has become more closely knit together, it has obviously been necessary for the central government to take part in a wider range of activities. If we restrict it too heavily, America is weakened.

"The national and state governments perform their work according to Constitutional rules. There must be one final authority, such as the Supreme Court, to interpret and apply those rules. If there were no final authority, we would be a collection of bickering states—as we were under the Articles of Confederation—rather than a united country.

"Critics complain that our federal government may eventually trample on everyone's liberties. Then they condemn the Supreme Court for upholding guaranteed Constitutional rights of individuals.

"We are fortunate to have a high-ranking judicial body that is so concerned about protecting the rights of people who are accused of crime. This is one of the features that distinguish our country from dictatorships.

"As Mr. William Rogers—U. S. Attorney General—recently pointed out, the Supreme Court's vital task is to 'determine . . . the Constitutional rights of the individual . . . and the roles of the states in relation to one another and in relation to the [country as a whole].'"

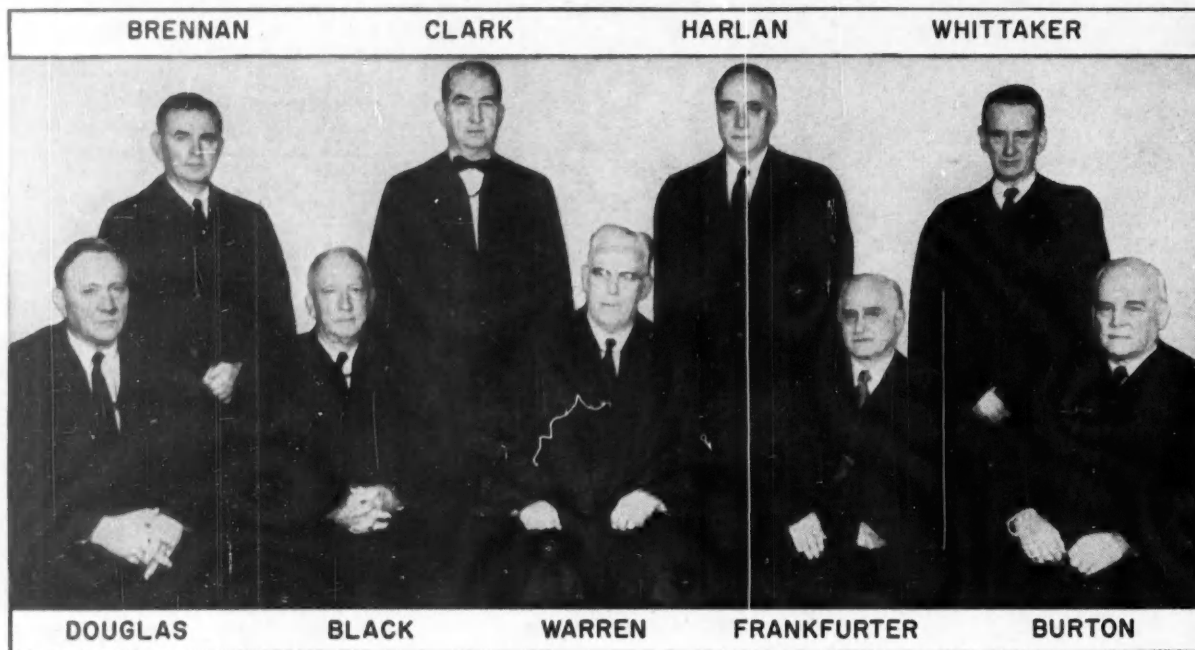
In Congress, critics of the Supreme Court have tried to secure laws that would reduce the high tribunal's powers or would "undo" some of its recent rulings.

Under our Constitution, Congress can wipe out the Court's authority to review certain kinds of cases, and Republican Senator William Jenner of Indiana has sought sweeping use of this congressional power. Some time ago, he sponsored a bill which would have blocked the high tribunal from handling most types of cases that deal with subversive activities.

Many other proposals, similar in nature, have been introduced and debated.

This year, Congress did not adopt any of the measures directed against the Supreme Court and its recent decisions. Certain of the bills received strong support, however, and it is likely that new attempts to "curb the Supreme Court" will be made in Congress during 1959. No one can predict the outcome of such efforts.

—By TOM MYER



automatically canceled. Thus the Supreme Court even overrules Congress and the state legislatures.

It may likewise rule against actions taken by federal, state, or local administrative officials.

Some specific cases that the Court is now being asked to decide are:

A *Pennsylvania law* bans Sunday movies in communities where they haven't been approved by a majority of the voters. A theater manager, convicted in a state court for showing motion pictures on Sunday in violation of this measure, wants the U. S. Supreme Court to declare the law invalid. He says it disregards Constitutional guarantees concerning religious liberty and freedom of expression. Pennsylvania authorities reply that the state is entitled to provide "for a day relatively free from public activity."

The Supreme Court has yet to decide whether it will study this case in detail and hold formal hearings on it.

In an *Oregon courtroom*, some time ago, photographers were permitted to take pictures while a criminal trial was in progress. The defendant objected, on grounds that the picture-taking interfered with the presentation of his case, but the objection was overruled.

Having been convicted, the defendant claims that his Constitutional rights to a fair trial were violated. Oregon's highest tribunal refused to set aside his conviction, and now he asks the U. S. Supreme Court to take up the case.

cussed at length on September 15.

This, however, is not the whole story. In a broader sense, the debate is over 2 major trends that have appeared in Supreme Court decisions during recent years. They are as follows:

(1) In clashes between federal and state power, the tendency has been to emphasize federal authority at the expense of the states.

(2) In cases involving liberties of individuals—as against both federal and state law-enforcement agencies—the Supreme Court has tended to side with the individuals.

Anti-segregation decrees are a prime example so far as the clash between state and U. S. power is concerned. As everyone knows, the Court—a federal agency—has held that the national Constitution prohibits our states from maintaining separate white and Negro schools.

Another example: In 1956 the Supreme Court invalidated the *sedition* laws of 42 states. These statutes were aimed at controlling communists and other subversives. The high tribunal said they might interfere with the operation of a federal measure on the same subject—the Smith Act, which Congress had adopted in 1940.

Concerning the liberties of individuals as against law-enforcement officers: After having invalidated the *state* anti-subversive measures, the Court then made it far more difficult for Uncle Sam to use *his own* law (the Smith Act of 1940) in this same

ably on this report argue as follows:

"The job of a court is to interpret and explain the law. But members of the present U. S. Supreme Court have been seeking to *make* law instead.

"Too often, in rendering decisions on specific cases, Supreme Court justices have followed their own personal views. They have stretched the actual words and statements in our Constitution, and have put unsound interpretations on certain acts of Congress. In brief, recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions have been based largely on what the justices think the law *should be*, rather than on what it *is*."

Other critics of the high tribunal and its present policies add these complaints:

"The Supreme Court promotes federal invasion of our states' Constitutional rights. Look at its 1954 ruling against public school segregation, for example. There is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes this Court to tell the states how to run their public schools.

"The stronger our central government is allowed to become, the more likely it is to trample on everyone's liberties. The authority of each state to manage its own affairs as it sees fit must in some way be restored and protected.

"While the Court seeks to expand federal power over the states, it is constantly trimming away Uncle Sam's ability to cope with subversives and other lawbreakers. This is a danger-

Men at the U. S. base in the Antarctic have found a new sport—parasledding. The men attach a parachute to a plastic sled. The chute catches the wind, and the sled skims over the ice and snow at 60 miles an hour.



THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, where the justices meet to announce their decisions and to hear lawyers argue cases

More About the Court

Its History, Personalities, and Changes

(The following material is related to the article on the preceding page. We feel that this background information will provide a better understanding of the judicial branch of our government.)

Checks and Balances

The Supreme Court is part of a political system of checks and balances. Our government consists of 3 branches—the judicial (headed by the Supreme Court), the executive, and the legislative. Each has certain rights which tend to limit the authority of the other 2. In this way, no one person or group of people can exercise unlimited authority over the nation.

The Court can overrule an act of Congress if such legislation is legally contested and if the majority of justices agree that the action taken by the lawmakers violates the Constitution.

Congress can propose an amendment to the Constitution. If the amendment is approved by three-fourths of the states, new laws can be adopted under its provisions. Then, because of the amendment, the Court is not in a position to overrule such laws.

The President can veto an act of Congress, but the lawmakers can still pass it by a two-thirds vote.

Historic Decisions

Incidentally, the power of the Court to void acts of Congress was not spelled out in the Constitution. The practice was started by Chief Justice John Marshall early in our national history, and it has been upheld by public opinion since then.

Chief Justice Marshall first claimed the power to overrule a Congressional act during the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* which was decided in 1803. The legal contest involved a law which had been passed by Congress earlier. The Court, under Chief Justice Marshall, felt that the law was unconstitutional. Mr. Marshall contended that the framers of the Constitution intended for the Supreme Court to have the final word in all legal disputes, even those involving federal laws.

Just 16 years later, in the case of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, the

state of Maryland argued that the federal government had no right to set up a nation-wide banking system. The Supreme Court upheld the federal government and, in so doing, strengthened Uncle Sam's general position with respect to state legislative bodies.

In the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857, the Court tried to check federal authority. It ruled that Congress had no right to exclude slavery from any U. S. territory. This decision aroused bitterness among many northerners.

The Court again attempted to put the brakes on federal power during the 1930's. At that time, it overruled a number of "New Deal" laws regulating industrial activity and agriculture. The majority of justices said that these laws gave the federal government more control over the nation than the Constitution provided. A long dispute raged over this issue.

Critics of the Court today accuse it of interpreting the Constitution too broadly, and of extending federal authority too much. They say that this high tribunal has been inconsistent over the years in dealing with Constitutional cases relating to federal vs. state rights.

Supporters reply that each of these cases has involved somewhat different issues and principles. They contend that the Constitution's general aim is to prevent either the federal government or the states from abusing individual rights, and that the Supreme Court seeks to carry out this goal.

Present Membership

Here is a list of the 9 present members and a brief description of their backgrounds:

Earl Warren is the Chief Justice. He was appointed to the position in

1953 by President Eisenhower. Mr. Warren, former state attorney general and 3-time governor of California, is 67 years old.

Hugo Black, age 72, practiced law and was a U. S. Senator from Alabama. President Roosevelt appointed him to the Court in 1937.

Felix Frankfurter is the only foreign-born justice. He came here from Austria as a young boy. Seventy-five years old, he taught law at Harvard for 25 years before going to the Court in 1939.

William Douglas, appointed in the same year as Mr. Frankfurter, was only 41 years old at the time. He was the youngest justice in 125 years. Before joining the Court, he taught law and worked for the government. He is 59 years of age and is a native of Minnesota.

Harold Burton came to the Court in 1945. Previously, he had practiced law, had served as mayor of Cleveland, and was a U. S. Senator from Ohio. He is 70.

Tom Clark has been on the Court since 1949. Now 59, Mr. Clark has a long career of public service behind him including a position in President Truman's Cabinet as U. S. Attorney General. He was born in Texas.

John Harlan has followed in the footsteps of his grandfather in becoming a Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Harlan, who became a member in 1955, was previously a government attorney and judge. He is 59. Though born in Illinois, he has spent a large part of his life in New York.

William Brennan, Jr., 52, is the youngest member on the Court today. Before his appointment in 1956, he was a trial lawyer and judge in New Jersey.

Charles Evans Whittaker, 57, has been with the Court for a year and a half. He also has wide experience as a trial lawyer, and as a judge on federal courts. His native state is Kansas.

Justices of the Past

John Marshall served as Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835. The reason he gained prominence is discussed above.

Roger Taney was head of the Court at the time of the *Dred Scott* decision, and delivered the majority opinion.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., an Associate Justice from 1902 to 1932, was known as the "Great Dissenter" because he so frequently disagreed with other members of the Court. He felt that the Constitution should be broadly rather than strictly interpreted so as to enable the federal government to deal with changing problems of modern life. In Holmes' time, most members of the Court held an opposite view.

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice from 1921 to 1930, was among those who argued for a strict interpretation of the Constitution. He favored sharp limitations on the powers of the federal government.

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice in the 1930's, led the Court when it overruled much of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislation.

Where It Meets

The Supreme Court occupies a gleaming white marble structure near the U. S. Capitol Building. Public meetings of the high tribunal take place in a courtroom that can hold about 300 people.

These meetings always begin at noon, as the 9 justices—wearing black robes—appear at the front of the room and are seated at the long bench.

During certain weeks, public sessions and hearings are conducted Monday through Thursday. The justices reserve other weeks, meanwhile, for private study of the cases they are handling. Monday is usually the day when the Court hands down its decisions.

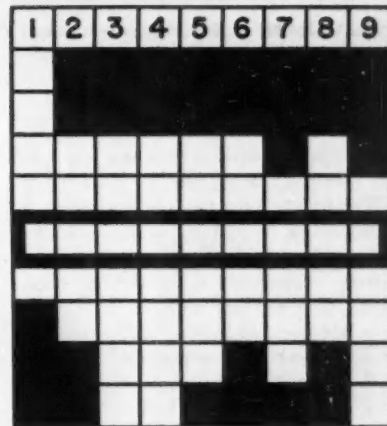
On Fridays, 2 or 3 times each month, the 9 justices hold closed conferences to discuss cases that are before the Court. Here they vote on how the various issues are to be decided.

Changes in Court

For years, the Supreme Court had no permanent meeting place. Until 1860, it often assembled in the home of one of the justices. In that year, it was provided with a small room in the Capitol. In 1935, it moved into the present Supreme Court Building.

The Constitution does not specify the number of justices that are to serve on the Court. At first Congress provided for 6. The total increased to 7 in 1807, to 9 in 1837, and to 10 in 1863. Three years later the number was reduced to 8 and then raised to 9 in 1869.

—By TIM COSS



CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in the numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area.

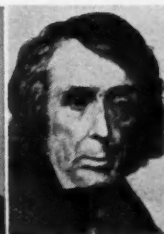
1. He fought to make Pakistan an independent state.
2. A United States congressman from California who was born in India.
3. A territory between India and Pakistan claimed by both nations.
4. _____ is the last name of Cuba's dictator.
5. Appointed in 1953 by President Eisenhower to head the Supreme Court.
6. He recently resigned his position as Assistant to the President.
7. Former Attorney General during the Truman administration who is now a Supreme Court Justice.
8. Popular name of federal Act adopted in 1940 to help control subversives within our country.
9. The _____ is a famous river of India.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Tennessee. VERTICAL: 1. Nautilus; 2. Acheson; 3. Uranium; 4. Savannah; 5. AEC; 6. Warsaw; 7. Marshall; 8. Fermi; 9. Geneva.



Marshall



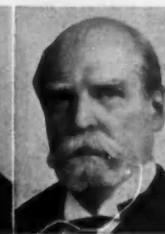
Taney



Holmes



Taft



Hughes

The Story of the Week

Nancy McElroy Promises To Make Good Teacher

Nancy McElroy, age 22, is an unusual young woman. She is the daughter of Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy, but is determined to get ahead on her own rather than to rely on her father's reputation to open doors of opportunity. She is attractive and has a keen interest in sports, particularly golf and tennis, yet she is a serious, capable student. At a time when many young people are thinking of careers solely in terms of financial rewards, she plans to be a teacher because "no profession is more important to the nation than this one."

Nancy came into the public spotlight a short time ago when she was chosen queen of the 1958 President's Cup Regatta, an annual Potomac River



SHE WANTS to be a teacher—Nancy McElroy, daughter of U. S. Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy

boating event. After many newspaper interviews, including this one, she said she realized for the first time what her father had to undergo regularly.

Majoring in history at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, Nancy later earned a master's degree from Harvard. She has already put in a year as a student-teacher of social studies at a junior high school in Newton, Massachusetts. Her students were not even aware that her father was the Defense Secretary. They finally discovered it in the final class of the year when her teaching-instructor remarked during a discussion of America's defense needs that "Nancy's father recommends such and such be done."

We think Nancy will make a fine teacher and, like all other good instructors, will make a real contribution to American life.

Tense Lebanon Breaks Close Ties with U. S.

Lebanon, which is struggling to get back to normal after many weeks of riots and shootings, appears to be shifting away from its former policy of close ties with Uncle Sam. The Middle Eastern land's new leaders are calling for a quick withdrawal of American troops from Lebanese soil and friendlier relations with the nearby United Arab Republic (UAR) of Egypt and Syria.

President Fouad Chehab, who took office late last month, has appointed 37-year-old Rashid Karami as his Premier. Karami was a leader of the

rebels who sought to overthrow former pro-American President Camille Chamoun. The new Premier is also a great admirer of UAR's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Up to now, however, neither Karami nor Chehab has shown any actual hostility toward the United States.

Meanwhile, Lebanon is still faced with the threat of an all-out rebellion at home, and the new government is not yet safe from opponents bent on its destruction.

Separate Ways for Two Men from India

Dalip Singh Saund is an American citizen and a U. S. congressman. Krishna Menon is India's chief spokesman in the United Nations. What do these 2 men have in common? They were both born in India.

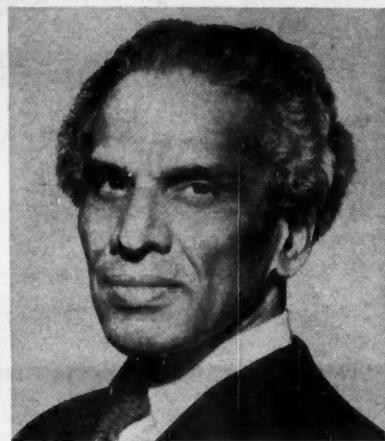
Saund, 58, came to America in 1920 after he became impressed with the ideas of freedom voiced by 2 of our Presidents—Woodrow Wilson and Abraham Lincoln. After studying at the University of California, Saund went into farming and business. Later, he entered politics and was elected judge in the early 1950's. In 1956, Californians elected him to the U. S. House of Representatives. He was the first man born in Asia to become a member of Congress.

The Indian congressman made a special trip to the country of his birth and to other nearby Asian lands for Uncle Sam last year. He gave thousands of people their first favorable picture of the United States, and made numerous friends for America.

Krishna Menon is India's Defense Minister and chief delegate to the UN. He is said to be India's second most powerful and influential leader, after Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Krishna Menon, 61, studied law, economics and history in India and Britain. He became a close friend of Nehru when the 2 men worked together for India's freedom from British rule in the 1930's and 1940's.

As India's top UN spokesman—a post he has held since 1953—Mr. Krishna Menon often criticizes our foreign policies. On occasion, he sides



TWO MEN BORN IN INDIA who took different paths. D. S. Saund (left) chose America as his home and is now in the U. S. Congress as a representative from California. V. K. Krishna Menon is India's United Nations delegate.

with Russia against us on important issues. Despite disagreements with Uncle Sam, however, he insists that he has respect and admiration for America.

Special Terms Involved In the Work of Courts

Case. Any suit, action, or other legal proceeding brought by opposing sides before a court of justice.

Jurisdiction. The authority that each kind of court has to hear and decide various types of cases.

Writ. A formal written order issued by a court. It usually commands a person to do or to refrain from doing a specific act.

Writ of habeas corpus. A court order directing a sheriff, jailer, or other official holding an individual under detention to bring the prisoner into court and state the time and reason for arrest. This writ protects citizens from imprisonment without just cause.

Opinion. The reasoning used by a court in reaching its decision in a particular case. In the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, or a member of the bench named by him, usually writes a major portion of the tribunal's opinion. Other justices may also add their views, however.

Dissenting opinion. A statement by one or more members of a tribunal

giving reasons for disagreeing with the majority decision in a particular case. This is also referred to as a *minority opinion*.

Judicial review. The power of the U. S. Supreme Court to review laws, which may be involved in cases before it, and declare these measures void if the majority of justices feel the legislation is contrary to the Constitution. Top state courts have similar powers with respect to state laws.

Red China Fails UN Membership Test Again

Red China's bid for United Nations membership is getting a little more support with each passing year. In the latest UN vote on this issue, 44 nations, including us, opposed admitting the big Asian communist land to the world body, as against 48 "no" ballots last year. The vote for Red China's UN membership was 28 this year as against 27 in 1957. Several countries which openly opposed Red China's admission last year abstained from voting on this issue in the latest balloting.

Did Red Fears Bring Soviet School Changes?

What's behind Russia's current shake-up of its school system?

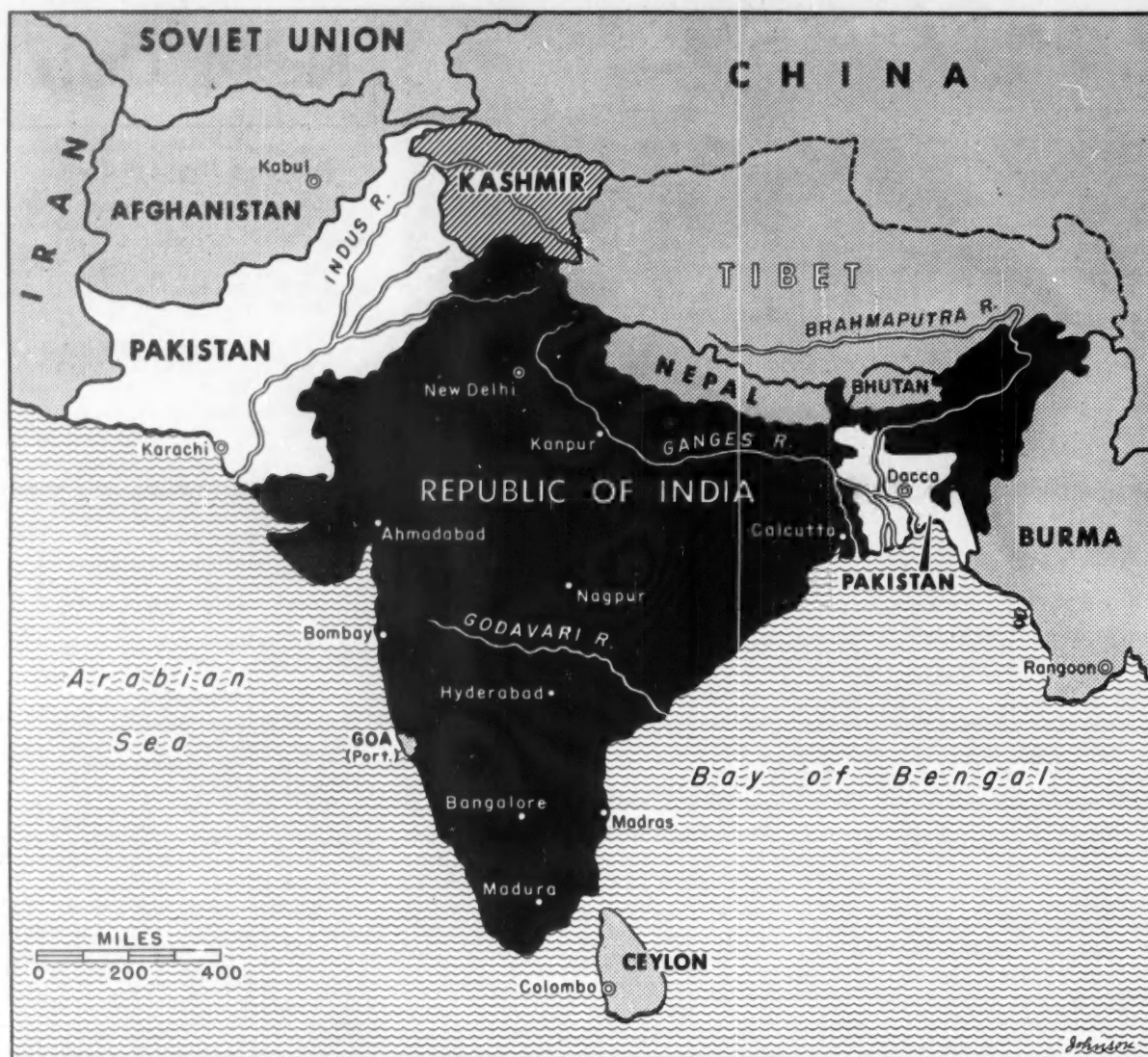
Under a new educational plan announced by Premier Nikita Khrushchev a short time ago, the majority of Soviet students must quit school at the age of 15 and go to work. Only the most gifted students will be permitted to go on with their education through higher school and college. The others will have to depend on night classes and correspondence courses for further schooling.

Khrushchev called for the shake-up in Soviet education on grounds that many young Russians have been attending school to shirk their duties as farm and factory workers. He also charged that numerous schools now spend too much time on academic subjects, and not enough on vocational preparation.

The Reds may be changing their school system partly for the reasons stated by Khrushchev. But many free-world observers feel there is another and far more significant cause for the shake-up: It is the fear among Russia's bosses that more and more Soviet citizens, as they gain in learning, will question the wisdom of communist policies and rebel against Red tyranny.



HE'S CHECKING a new aviation map. It unrolls automatically as a plane travels, and the small stylus (upper left corner) indicates the exact position on the course followed. It points here to the East River in New York City.



UNDER BRITAIN, India included the territory of Pakistan. The 2 independent countries were formed in 1947.

India-Pakistan

(Concluded from page 1)

resources and abundant manpower to transform them into modern, industrial nations.

Development plans. India is now in the midst of a 5-year program of industrial growth. By 1961, it aims to have doubled the output of electricity, tripled steel production, and created 8,000,000 new jobs. An earlier 5-year program stressed agriculture. Ending in 1956, it boosted crop output by about 20%.

Pakistan is also in the midst of a 5-year development plan, emphasizing both farming and industry. It aims to raise national income by 15% to 20%. The development of electric power and the construction of highways, telephone-telegraph lines, and factories are being stressed.

Why they lag. In both nations, development programs are not going ahead as fast as the leaders desire. Behind this lag are a number of factors.

Poverty is a major obstacle. Though there are a number of crowded cities, most people of both Pakistan and India live in small, rural villages. Their homes are often mud huts. Rice, bread, and vegetables make up their diet, and if crops fail, famine threatens.

Such grinding poverty holds back national progress in many ways. Only about 1 out of 5 persons can read and write. Neither country has enough doctors, nurses, or hospitals. The average life span is no more than 35.

Both India and Pakistan have also been confronted with staggering problems in getting their governments

working efficiently. The division of Pakistan into two widely separated parts has caused political instability at times. Internal bickering has delayed the first nation-wide elections. They are now scheduled for next February—almost 12 years after the country was set up.

India's "growing pains" have been severe. More than 360 political regions in which 14 major languages were spoken had to be consolidated into one nation. Outmoded customs and ancient superstitions blocked progress.

Added to these problems is the suspicion with which each nation has regarded the other. When the 2 countries were formed, widespread fighting broke out between Moslems and Hindus. Though it was curbed, hostility has continued. One sore spot has been Kashmir, the northernmost state of old India.

When fighting flared there in 1947, the United Nations halted the conflict. Yet the world organization has never been able to find a solution. Kashmir is divided along a cease-fire line, with Pakistan holding about one-third of the state and India controlling the remainder.

The United Nations has proposed an election to find out which country the majority of Kashmir's natives want to join. Pakistan has agreed to such an election, but India has not.

U. S. relations. Bad feelings between India and Pakistan have caused the United States much trouble in getting along with these countries.

We have helped both nations in their development programs. Our aid to India over the past 11 years totals close to 1.3 billion dollars. Part of this assistance has been in the form of loans that will be repaid.

We have helped Pakistan over the same period. Our non-military aid totals about \$775,000,000, part of which also will be repaid. In addition, we have supplied this Moslem country with an undisclosed amount of military equipment.

We have given Pakistan arms because she has allied herself firmly with the free world. She belongs to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), the organization set up to oppose communist penetration of Southeast Asia. She also signed the Baghdad Pact. The purpose of this treaty has been to oppose outside aggression in the Middle East.

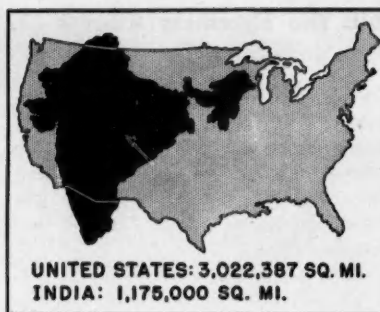
Claims Neutrality

India, on the other hand, has rejected military aid from us. She has refused to line up with either the free-world nations or the communist lands. Under Nehru's leadership, she has followed what she terms to be a "neutral" course in world affairs.

India resents the military aid we have given to Pakistan. Nehru claims that a strongly armed Pakistan poses a threat to his country, and forces India into an arms race with its neighbor.

Pakistan is equally resentful of the large amount of economic aid we have granted India. Pakistan's leaders say that our help—though not military—enables India to use her own resources on arms, "aimed mainly at Pakistan."

It is because of this situation that U. S. officials are encouraged over the recent steps of Nehru and Noon to solve boundary disputes. They hope that success in solving these problems will point the way to further agreements. If India and Pakistan can become good friends, then each should



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

be able to reduce its arms outlay and speed up its development program.

Further aid? Meanwhile, the issue of whether or not to continue to support India's development program will be coming up again soon. That nation is running into trouble once more. It is getting short of dollars needed to finance the last 3 years of the present industrial program.

Last month, Morarji Desai, India's Finance Minister, secured additional loans to get the program over the next 6 months. Among the nations that agreed to help were the United States, Canada, West Germany, Great Britain, and Japan. It is certain, though, that India will need additional aid to complete the program in 1961.

Should we supply that assistance? Many Americans think we should. Among them is Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, who compares India of today to China at the end of World War II. He says:

"After World War II, I do not believe we realized the importance of economic advancement and social justice in China as a condition of maintaining and building democratic institutions. Shall we make the same mistake in our understanding of India's problems?"

"Represents Challenge"

Another American who thinks we should continue to help India is Senator John Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Recalling the European Recovery Program by which we helped western Europe get on its feet after World War II, he makes this statement:

"India today represents as great a hope, as commanding a challenge, as western Europe did in 1947—and our people are still, I am confident, equal to the effort."

On the other hand, there are many other Americans who feel that we cannot keep on helping India. Pointing to the poverty and the dense population of that country, Senator Allen Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, argues:

"Because of the magnitude of the effort required, I fear that much of the money we have spent has been in vain, and that it will require generations of steady work to bring . . . any semblance of modern order."

Stressing the "neutral" position of India in world affairs, Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, objects to further aid for India.

"This is not the time to dally with the so-called neutralists—much less to give them of our limited resources. Let us direct our aid to friends who stand with us and stick with us. This is the policy that makes sense."

Aid to Pakistan is not nearly so acute an issue. So long as we continue to help our allies overseas, Pakistan will probably receive our assistance. But the issue of continued help for India is certain to erupt again in the months ahead. —By HOWARD SWEET

6,000-Year History

India and Pakistan—linked as India in a single nation until 1947—share a long, rich history. Perhaps 6,000 years ago, before Egypt's great pyramids were built, one of the world's earliest civilizations flourished in western parts of the great Asian region.

Excavations along the Indus River in what is now western Pakistan have revealed old cities with wide streets, brick buildings, houses with tiled baths, and public swimming pools. The people of this ancient India had a system of writing, knew something of mathematics, and made fine jewelry.

The Indus civilization disappeared, but others developed. When Alexander the Great invaded India over 2,000 years ago, he found good irrigation systems that permitted 2 farm crops a year. There were then—and later—universities, tax laws, and village republics under councils of elders.

Through the centuries into the 1400's, invaders brought their ideas and religions. Tribes from around the Caspian Sea developed the Hindu faith over 3,000 years ago, and it is the principal religion of modern-day India. Arabs and others spread the Moslem faith from about the year 800, and it is followed by most Pakistanis now.

Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama's first voyage to India in 1498 linked the big country to the western world. Portuguese traders for a time were supreme in the land of tea, but the British and French gradually took over. British troops finally came out on top by defeating the French in 1757, and thus laid the foundation for British colonial rule.

There was often strife to maintain control, but the British held on with troops plus the aid of Indian princes who ruled large areas of the land. Demands for independence grew after World War I, and the British granted certain rights in government to India. This did not satisfy the people, and full independence was finally granted in 1947—when the old land was divided into India and Pakistan. Today, both these countries cooperate with Britain and other lands in the Commonwealth of Nations.

Four Noted Men

Mohandas Gandhi was the real father of Indian independence. Educated in Britain, he took up his people's cause as World War I began in 1914. In seeking self-government, he sometimes refused to eat for long periods to call attention to his campaign. He



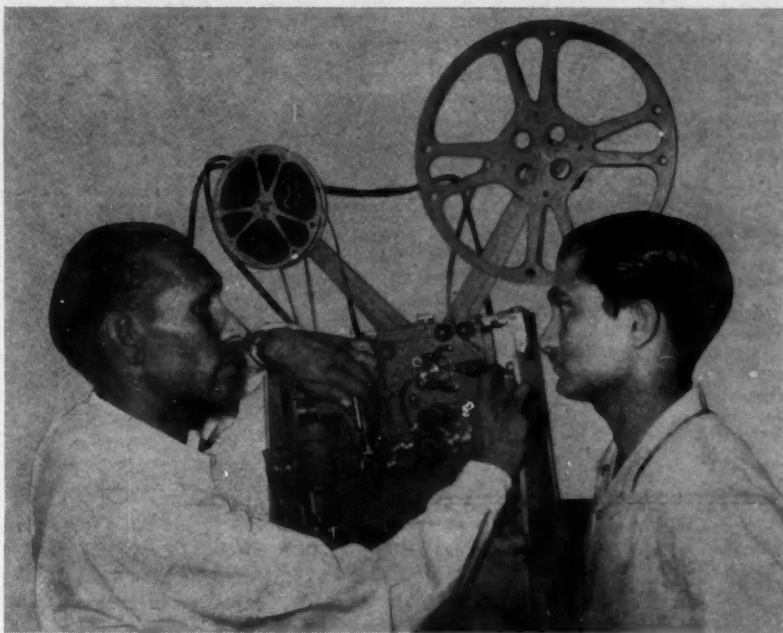
PAKISTAN AMBASSY
Noon



GOVT. OF INDIA
Nehru

encouraged strikes and peaceful resistance against British orders. In 1948, at age 78, he was assassinated.

Ali Jinnah, also educated in Britain, led the freedom fight for Pakistan. Jinnah knew that Moslems would be a minority in an independent India, so he fought successfully for a division of territory into India and Pakistan. He died in 1948, aged 72.



HEALTH EDUCATION in villages of India is made easier with motion pictures. An instructor (left) is showing a health inspector from western India how to operate a projector for use in communities under his supervision.

Feroz Khan Noon, present Prime Minister of Pakistan, may become his country's most outstanding leader if he succeeds in present efforts to ease old tensions with India. Now 65, he has been in politics since 1920, and he held government posts during British rule.

Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, was a worker with Gandhi and often was jailed for speaking against British rule. Educated in British schools in science and law, he is noted as a speaker and as a scholar. He will be 69 in November and hopes to retire soon.

Land and People

India is a land overflowing with people. They are packed into the cities and into the hundreds of thousands of small villages. Almost everywhere, there is the feeling that life is crowding down upon the land.

Most of the people live in the villages. Their homes are thatched-roofed, mud-walled huts—often with no windows. The homes usually are grouped around a temple or some other place for religious worship. Narrow dirt paths serve as roads. The villagers are mostly farmers who grow tea, rice, wheat, sugar, and cotton.

Cities are packed. Calcutta has over 3,300,000 people and is India's chief port. Bombay, port and textile center, has around 3,000,000. New Delhi, the capital is rather small with a population of only about 300,000, but it also is crowded.

Modern buildings, including well-planned apartment houses, may be found in the cities, but there are also tiny huts much like those in the villages. As are the farmers, city people are mostly poor, although a growing number who work in factories, stores, and government offices are making a fairly good living.

As a country, India offers beautiful scenery. There are the giant Himalayas, the world's highest mountains—and India is sometimes called the "Switzerland of the Far East." There are larger rivers, including the famous Ganges. There are striking ancient buildings, including the Taj Mahal in white marble. There are colorful bazaars offering hand-worked silver ornaments, jewels, and silks.

People usually think of India as hot, and its southern area is warm the year

around. In the north, though, winters are cold, and there are heavy snows.

Pakistan also has a life built around villages and cities that are crowded with mostly poor people. Karachi, the capital, for example, has grown from a population of fewer than 500,000 in 1947 to more than 1,300,000.

Pakistan's village life is similar to that of India. Along with the old structures, cities of both lands have modern buildings, automobiles on busy streets, and factories in suburbs.

In West Pakistan, where Himalayan peaks rise to heights of more than 20,000 feet, winters are cold and summers are hot. It is so dry that irrigation is necessary for rice and cotton crops. East Pakistan is mostly a flat plain with mighty rivers, green forests, and a warm climate the year around. Eastern crops are rice and jute (the latter a fiber for making



Gandhi



Jinnah

burlap). Oxen pull plows, often of wood, across the flatland fields.

Outstanding examples of old Moslem architecture are found in Lahore, a university city and capital of West Pakistan with 850,000 population.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Pronunciations

Ali Jinnah—ā'lē jīn'nā
Camille Chamoun—kām-ēl' shām-awn'
Dalip Singh Saund—dā-lēp' sīng sawnd
Feroz Khan Noon—fuh-rōz' kān noon
Fouad Chehab—fō-ād' shē'hāb
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'ēr
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rō
Jorge Alessandri—hōr'hā ā'lē-sān'drī
Krishna Menon—krīsh'nā mēn'ōn
Mohandas Gandhi—mō'hān-dās gān'dī
Morarji Desai—mō-rār'jī dē-sī'
Nkrumah—ēn-kroō'mā
Rashid Karami—rā-shēd' kā-rā'mī
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 8, 15, 22, and 29. The answer key appears in the October 6 issue of the *Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

- As a state of the Union, Alaska will be represented in Congress by (a) 2 senators and 1 representative; (b) a single senator; (c) one non-voting delegate; (d) 2 senators and 10 representatives.
- At the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Middle East crisis, President Eisenhower urged the establishment of (a) an all-Arab federation to rule the region; (b) a stand-by UN peace force; (c) a UN trusteeship over the entire region; (d) a single company to control all Middle East oil.
- The exchange-of-persons program agreed upon by Russia and the United States has been (a) discontinued; (b) carried out on a reduced basis; (c) extended for another 5 years; (d) carried out according to the agreement so far.
- Following its 1954 decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional, the U. S. Supreme Court ordered public school authorities to (a) integrate all schools, "fully and at once"; (b) make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward integration; (c) delay integration 3 years; (d) integrate all schools by 1960.
- President Eisenhower promised that U. S. troops sent into Lebanon during the summer would be withdrawn whenever (a) the rightful government of Lebanon requested it; (b) Russia pulled her troops out of Hungary; (c) Red China ceased firing on Quemoy; (d) the Arab League requested it.
- In President Eisenhower's opinion, if communist China were permitted to take Quemoy by force, she would probably then (a) demand no further territory; (b) relinquish all claim to Taiwan; (c) threaten Taiwan and, possibly, other lands in Asia; (d) end her alliance with the Soviet Union.
- At talks in Geneva, Switzerland, on the question of detecting nuclear tests, scientists from the United States, Russia, and other countries agreed that (a) any detection system could easily be evaded; (b) a detection system would be too expensive; (c) nuclear tests do not endanger human health; (d) an effective detection system could be set up.
- One reason why the United States has refused to recognize Red China is that (a) none of our allies recognize her; (b) we never recognize communist governments; (c) we would strengthen Red China's prestige and influence in neutral Asian lands; (d) the communists rule only a portion of China's mainland.
- The French people recently voted on a new constitution. Under its terms, the Premier of France would be overshadowed by the (a) National Assembly; (b) Council of the Republic; (c) Foreign Minister; (d) President.
- The unique feature of the 1,500-mile *Polaris* missile is that it (a) carries a nuclear warhead; (b) may be fired from beneath the water by a submarine; (c) is powered by nuclear fuel; (d) can be produced very cheaply.
- Early in September, several thousand scientists from 69 countries met at Geneva, Switzerland, in a UN-sponsored conference on (a) world health problems; (b) peaceful uses of atomic energy; (c) control of outer space; (d) technical assistance.
- In the balloting on whether or not to adopt a new constitution for France, the people of French overseas possessions, except those in Algeria, were (a) given no vote; (b) allowed to vote only on local matters; (c) given the opportunity to vote for independence from France; (d) ordered to vote for remain-in-as French colonies.
- Radioactive isotopes (a) have many uses in industry and medicine; (b) are too dangerous to be of practical use; (c) have military uses only; (d) are too expensive for widespread use.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. Recent Administration policies in the Far East have (a) received the enthusiastic support of all U. S. leaders; (b) been opposed by all Democratic Party leaders; (c) been both approved and criticized by prominent Democrats; (d) challenged by most Republican leaders.

15. Thomas Jefferson, William Seward, John Hay, and Cordell Hull all held, at one time or another, the position of United States (a) Secretary of State; (b) Vice President; (c) President; (d) Secretary of Defense.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. The dispatch of U. S. troops to Lebanon during the summer followed by one day a revolt in the neighboring country of _____.

17. In August, the U. S. atomic submarine *Nautilus* made history by being the first vessel ever to travel under the _____ ice cap.

18. The capital of Nationalist China is Taipei, on the island of _____.

19. The mainland of Alaska is only about 55 miles across the Bering Strait from _____.

20. The Republic of _____ has had 25 Premiers since the end of World War II.

21. Habib Bourguiba is President of the North African republic of _____.

22. The old saying, "As _____ goes, so goes the nation," is passing into history.

23. Most of France's overseas possessions are on the continent of _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Charles de Gaulle
25. Dag Hammarskjöld
26. Mao Tse-tung
27. Earl Warren
28. John McCone
- A. Communist Party boss of Red China
- B. Premier of France
- C. Chairman of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.
- D. President of South Korea
- E. Secretary-General of the UN
- F. Chief Justice of the United States

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The senator opposes any *diminution* of Congress' authority. (a) questioning; (b) increase; (c) decrease; (d) criticism.

30. The Arab broadcast was an un-called-for *provocation*. (a) stirring up of anger; (b) declaration of war; (c) prediction of failure; (d) repetition of old charges.

31. The decision marked the end of a policy of *vacillation*. (a) corruption; (b) haste and lack of planning; (c) prejudice; (d) indecision and uncertainty.

32. The candidate gave a *belated* reply to his opponent's charge. (a) threatening; (b) sarcastic; (c) delayed; (d) lengthy.

33. The new union-management contract was considered a *prototype* for other agreements. (a) bad example; (b) model; (c) warning signal; (d) hindrance.



UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC of Egypt and Syria is shown in black. Yemen, at southern tip of Arabian Peninsula, is loosely associated with UAR.

Egypt—A Question Mark

Seeds of Unrest Exist Under Regime of Nasser

(This is the fourth of a series of articles on North Africa and the Middle East by Tim Coss, AMERICAN OBSERVER staff member, who visited the area last summer. This story is on the Egyptian portion of the recently organized United Arab Republic which also includes Syria.)

ON the plane between Tripoli and Cairo, my thoughts centered on what the attitude of the people in Egypt might be. Would they, because their government and ours had been at odds for several years, show resentment toward me as an American?

I was pleasantly surprised during my visit in that country to find that, although the people are critical of many aspects of our foreign policy, there appears to be little dislike of Americans on a personal basis.

In this article I am going to pass on the opinions expressed to me by several people in Egypt. Their thoughts are fairly representative of those current among many people in Egypt today. While large numbers of Americans disagree with certain of these viewpoints, it is nevertheless well for us to know some of the opinions widely held in that country.

Talk with Publishers

On my first day in Cairo—capital of Egypt and the largest city in the Middle East, with a population of 2,500,000—I went to interview the Amin brothers. They are the co-publishers of Egypt's largest newspaper—"Akhbreyon," or "News of the Day." In addition, they publish a teen-age magazine, a second newspaper called "Alakhbar," or "The News," and print the Arabic edition of *Reader's Digest*.

"Akhbreyon" has a circulation of close to 250,000. This is quite large considering the fact that only one-fourth of Egypt's 24,000,000 people are able to read. Also, the 3-cent charge for each copy is more than many of the people can afford to pay.

During our meeting, the Amin brothers were cordial and appeared willing to discuss the most controversial issues. I asked what they felt was the main reason why Egypt and the United States were on bad terms. According to them, Egypt has an in-

feriority complex after many centuries of subjugation by outside powers. She is still worried that other nations will try to take advantage of her, particularly in order to regain control of the Suez Canal.

Any attempt by the United States to try and bring Egypt into the western camp or to exert undue influence in the Middle East is viewed with great suspicion. The Amin brothers pointed out that our nation, when it freed itself of the colonial rule of Great Britain, was also anxious to avoid entangling foreign alliances.

Nasser Opposed to Communism

They went on to add that Nasser does not intend to become a tool of Russia, and that he has jailed many communists in Egypt. The 2 publishers deplored the Russian action in Hungary and were quick to agree that the United States has never been guilty of anything of this kind.

Next, I talked with a successful Cairo doctor who was well informed on the present-day political situation. Although he supported Nasser on his dealings with foreign powers, he was critical of some of the methods being used in governing Egypt. His main criticism was directed toward the lack of freedom of expression in that land today. According to him, Nasser has a large spy network throughout the country. Anyone stating views contrary to those of the government is headed for trouble.

My doctor informant said that the government keeps a black and a white list. Business and professional men placed on the black list for anti-government sentiments are restricted in their activities. Those on the white list are watched closely, and, if they do not keep in line, are subject to immediate transfer to the black list.

His stories on the Egyptian spy system were borne out in talks that I had with American Embassy personnel whose phones are constantly tapped. I had dinner with one Embassy official and his family who warned me not to discuss politics when their servant was within hearing distance. They suspected that he was in the employ of the Egyptian government.

During my stay in Egypt, I had an

opportunity to speak with the technical adviser to the Ministry of Education. One of the first questions I asked him was whether there is freedom of discussion on political affairs in Egyptian schools. His answer came as a shock. He said, "You don't have freedom of discussion on all issues in your schools. The word 'communism' can't even be mentioned in your classes." I did my best to assure this man that communism can be mentioned and discussed in America and that our own papers, for example, have mentioned the word "communism" innumerable times.

Differs from United States

He then replied that, even if what I said was true, Egypt's position was entirely different from that of the United States. He said that complete freedom of expression in his country is out of the question right now.

He compared present day Egypt with a baby. Having just acquired existence as a free nation, it must be raised slowly and carefully to maturity. As the masses of the people become better educated, there can gradually be more freedom and the government can become less centralized.

Finally, here are some of my own observations in Cairo. At the time I was there, Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana was making a state visit. Pictures of Nkrumah and Nasser were plastered on sides of buildings everywhere. It was obvious that the Egyptian leader was doing everything possible to cultivate friendly relations with Ghana, as he is with many other African and Middle Eastern lands.

Poverty was to be seen on all sides. A few destitute Egyptians sleep on the city sidewalks. Tourists are often surrounded by small children who sell flowers or cheap manufactured items for as many pennies as they can get. When a foreign visitor enters a car or cab, he is often besieged by bystanders who rush to open the door for him, hoping to receive a few cents.

Egypt is overcrowded now, and the population is growing rapidly. So far,



GAMAL NASSER, President of Egyptian-Syrian United Arab Republic

Nasser has been able to stay in power through his popularity as a champion of the Arab masses, and through police state methods which suppress any political opposition.

The length of time that he can remain in power will probably hinge on 2 points. First, can he improve conditions in Egypt? Second, if he cannot, how long will he be able to keep the majority of people thinking that he can better their lot, and to prevent public criticism of his government's policies at home and abroad?

